# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—THE GRIFFIN OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -- CAPTAIN OF THE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -EVERYBODY'S PRIKED NEW HOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -PIZARRO-WAN-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-ARRAH NA POGUE; OR. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- MACBETH.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, 539 and 541 Broadway.-IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE BATHMAN VOCAL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-HERMANN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Songs, Dances, &c.—Old Times, Rocks.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- Britis SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, Sing-ing, Dancing, Buelesques, &c.—El Nino Eddin-Dodgin

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINITERIST—PALLETS, PANTOMINES, BUBLISQUER, &C.—SARAII'S YOUNG MAN. BLITZ NEW HALL, 720 Brondway .- PALACE OF ILLU VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 609 Broadway.—Moving Wa:

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. New York, Friday, Sept. 15, 1865.

### NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL-
Year Ending
May 1, 1865.
\$1,095,000
368,150
252,000
169,427
100,000
90,548
\$1,095,000
and Sun combined 871,939

#### TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Wirz court martial met yesterday, but was com pelled to again adjourn without transacting any business, owing to the continued illness of the accused. The surgeon of the Old Capitol Prison stated that Wirz's condition had somewhat improved, but that he was still unable to leave his room. Mr. Baker, one of his counsel stated that he had visited the prisoner on the previous day, and found his system prostrated and his mind ap-parently deranged. He had little control of his limbs, and seemed like a man broken up. Mr. Baker testific to the good treatment Wirz has received during his confinement. The court adjourned until next Monday.

## EUROPE.

Two days later advices from Europe were brought by the steamship Asia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. The mails by the Asia will probably reach this city to-

morrow evening.

The officers of the French fleet, having been fed and fited to their hearts' content, at Portsmouth, and the ives on their mutual greatness and good feeling, the ernational iron-clad show had terminated. The Ength press considers the demonstration a memorab pisode in the history of the world.

Penianism in Ireland continued to attract attention and cause alarm, and the garrisons in the south of the place, were being strengthened.

No signs of flarging were apparent in the preparati for the renewed attempt to lay an Atlantic cable in the spring. The Telegraph Maintenance Company's contract for making a new cable and completing the old one had been accepted, the work was being carried on with increased care, and Captain Anderson and the Great East ern had been chartered for five years' services in cable

Advices from the River Plate, South America, state that hostilities between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic had been retarded, but that active preparations were in progress for a renewal of the war on the most formidable

The value of all securities remained almost unchanged on the London Stock Exchange. United States fivetwenty bonds were quoted at 60 on the 2d inst,

## THE NEWS.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusett met at Worcester yesterday, and was largely attended. Senator Summer was chosen presiding officer, and on taking the chair addressed the assemblage in a speech of considerable length, maintaining that the rebellion and slavery are not yet ended, and will not be till the eman cipated negroes of the South are placed on an equality before the law with those who were formerly their mas ters. Colonel Alexander H. Bullock and Hon. William Ciallin were unanimously nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively. The resolutions adopted express the utmost confidence in President Johnson, pledge him support in his efforts to restore order in the South, and agree with his assertible that treason is the greatest of crimes, and must be punished; call for vigor and vigilance in dealing with the States lately in rebellion and the extirpation o every trace of slavery; maintain that the Southern people cannot be safely entrested with their civil govern ment or allowed representation in Congress amendments to their State constitutions they shall have prohibited slavery; assert that neither Southern men who tried to destroy the nation by arms, nor Northern men who declared the war for its maintenance a fail re and called for its immediate cossation, are the proper persons to be trusted with authority; and, while avoid ing a declaration in favor of extending the ballot to the negroes of the South, say that no test can be made which will deny it to those of them who have borne arms in defence of the republic and grant it to rebel soldiers and

emitorous politicians. sama reconstruction convention assembled at Montgomery on Tuesday last, there being present ninety two delegates. The members were sworn in by Provisional Governor Parsons, and an organization was effected; but no other business was transacted. Ex-United States Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick was chosen perma ment chairman by acclamation. He was one of the Southerners who withdrew from the national Senate when Sheir States seceded, or pretended to secede. The m fority of the members of the convention claim to have en original Union men, and all of them are anxious to get their State under civil government as soon a

The South Carolina State Convention assembled at Columbia on Wednesday of this week, there being in ttendance one hundred members. The despatch states that Governor Perry's address strongly endorses the Prosident's reconstruction policy, and that resolutions expressive of dissatisfaction with it, which were introduced received but five votes, and were laid on the table.

Three-fourths of the returns of the Maine State election on Monday last have been received. Though the yote is numerically much less than last year, the pepublican majority is somewhat increased. It is thought that the majority of Cony, the republican candidate for Governor, will be about twenty thousand, against nine-

In the council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on Wedne day, the government's stipulations for a treaty of am mesty, peace and friendship with the various tribes of There was scarcely so much activity in commercial Indians who were allies of the robels were submitted to circles yesterday, and the markets were scarcely so firm

their delegates, and they were given until to-day to ex-

mine them and decide as to their acceptance.

A curious habeas corpus case came up before Judg Barnard yesterday morning. The politioner was a Mrs. Lizzic Wolff, who represented that she was recently mar-ried to one Jacob Wolff, son of Simon Wolff, and that her usband had been taken away from her cruelly by the hard hearted parient." The father, in his return, denied this charge, and the case was set down for to-day for

John Phillips was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Betts, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit fifty cent currency stamp upon James McElroy, a conductor on one of the Third avenue cars When detected, as alleged, defendant broke from the conductor, who strove to detain him, and ran off, pursued by McElroy and a policeman. After an exciting chase, during which the officer three times struck the renaway with his locust, and each time drew blood, the capture was effected and the defendant brought to the station house. It was testified that in his flight the accused threw away a bundle of counterfeit fifty cent

stamps. Upon this evidence he was committed for trial.

An application for the custody of Cordelia O. Files, daughter of John H. and Eliza Files, was made by the mother before Judge Barnard, at Chambers, yesterday morning. The petition represented that the child was restrained of her freedom by the father, from whom the wife has been separated for some time, owing to incom-patibility of tempers. The respondent set forth that he was entitled by law to custody of the child, and, as he legal guardian, desired to place her at a suitable country boarding school, some distance from the city. The counsel for petitioner opposed this, on the ground that there were many proper schools in the city, and that the she (the wife) was employed in a city store, and could not neglect said business. The Judge, however, decided

to select a proper country boarding school.

Patrick Farley, a lad who was found guilty a short time since, in the Court of Special Sessions, of petit larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge, was discharged from custody yesterday on the application of his mother, in the form of a writ of habeas corpus, be-fore Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. The ground of the boy's discharge was an informality in the manner of his trial at the time of his commitment

The cases of Edward B. Ketchum, the alleged gold check forger, and Henry B. Jenkins, the alleged defaulting teller of the Phenix Bank, as well as the individuals themselves, made their appearance yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ketchum and Jenkins were arraigned, the former upon twelve indictments for ment and grand larceny. Judge Allen appeared as counsel for Ketchum and ex-Judge Stuart for Jenkins. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and District Attorney down the cases for trial at the October term. The following other cases were disposed of by the Court:—Wm. Van Brunt and John Myers were acquitted of a charge of burglariously entering the Roosevelt street ferry saloon and stealing from it twenty dollars. Joseph Cohen, jointly indicted with Harris Goldstein, was convicted of grand larceny, having in his possession seventeen pieces of umbrella gingham, the proceeds of s burglary committed upon the premises of Nathaniel B. Falconer & Co., on the 25th of last February. Cohen was remanded for sentence.

At a special meeting last evening the Board of Fire Commissioners organized two new engine companiesone in West Tenth street, and the other in West Seven teenth street; authorized committee to receive proposals for thirty thousand feet of hose; granted use of several houses for polling purposes; also the use of a house to the Croton Board for offices; discharged some officers, and disposed of resignation and other matters.

The comprehensive, graphic, humorous and witty corespondence which we give this morning, descriptive of the tour of inspection and pleasure from New Yor westward through this country of the great European capitalists, will be found most entertaining and in structive reading. It embraces a full account of their journey hence as far as Columbus, Ohlo, including the railroad banquet at Meadville, a visit to the Pennsylvania oil regions, their entertainment at various places, and numerous interesting as well as amusing incidents on the way. These excursionists represent almost in-comprehensible millions of money, and are now engaged in taking a look at those American public works i which they have invesced some of their superfluous capital, as well as viewing the condition of our country and studying the character of its institutions and people The telegraph informs us that they arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and were entertained there in a most agreeable manner during the day and evening.

They will leave for Chicago to-day.

Yesterday was the eighteenth anniversary of the surseived very little recognition in this city.

Rear Admiral Baron Diedelot, commander of the French West India squadron, who arrived here on Tuesda ast on board the French steam frigate Thetis, yesterday visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the customary salute. In company with several of officers, he also called on the Mayor during the day.

The following police cases were disposed of yester day:—Seneca Stevens, of 377 Washington street, we arrested and held to bail in fifteen hundred dollars by Justice Ledwith on a charge of inflicting a dangerous wound on John Thomas, of 85 Varick street, by shooting him in the face with a pistol, during a quarrel between the two carly yesterday morning, on the corner of Fift street and the Bowery. James Riley was committed charged with attempting to take the life of policeman Miller, of the Twenty-second precinct, by firing a pisto at him on Wednesday night, in Eleventh avenue, near Forty-seventh street. John Hughes was committed or charge of severely stabbing Timothy Sullivan, during fight on Wednesday night in a shanty in Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Two colored boys, sixteen and seventeen years of age, named John Carpenter and Charles Walker, were committed, charged with burgiary and robbery at the liquor store 126 Church

A fire, the origin of which is yet unknown, broke out between seven and eight o'clock last evening on the fifth floor of No. 105 Fulton street. It was prevented spreading beyond that floor. The damage by fire and water to stocks and building is estimated at about two thousand

The new and handsome Jewish synagogue in Thirty fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue erected for the congregation Bnai-Jeshurun, formerly worshipping in Greene street, between Houston and Bleecker, was consecrated yesterday, in the presence of a large assembly, with the appropriate solemn coremonic of the Hebrew church.

There was a slight revival yesterday of the railway smashing business, which has languished for several days. The Washington express train, on the New Jersey Railroad, which left Jersey City at midnight, ran into a freight train going in the same direction, between two and three o'clock in the morning, near Princeton, N. J. killing one person, severely injuring another, slightly it

juring several, and wrecking a number of cars.

General Kilpatrick, who is a native of New Jersey, i now addressing the people of that State in favor of the republican State nominess. On the evening of the 12th irst, he made a speech, which we publish this morning to a larve assemblage in Newark. He spoke in very un complimentary terms of General Runyon, the democrati candidate for Governor, and the democratic leaders of the State generally, and said that he would give his right arm to make certain the triumph of the republicans i

the approaching election.

Over thirty thousand people visited the State Agricul tural Society's fair at Utica yesterday. The premiums will be awarded and the fair will close to-day. The National Horse Fair at Hartford, Connecticut,

closed yesterday, after a most successful and satisfactor, three days exhibition. The attendance of both person and horses has been very large throughout.

A base ball match, which attracted over eight thou sand spectators, including many ladies, was played yes-teriay between the Mutual Club, of this city, and the Eureka Club, of Newark, on the grounds of the former, at Hoboken, and resulted in the victory of the Eurekas by a score of twenty to nineteen.

The regular annual cricket match between the Boston Club and the St. George Club, of this city, was com menced at Hoboken yesterday. There was a numerous attendance of spectators. The St. Georges were far ahead at the close of the playing yesterday. It will be resumed

to-day. The steamer Shooting Star, while on her way from New Orleans to Gaiveston, was wrecked on the night of the 6th inst, near Timbeltar lighthouse, and, with the greater part of her cargo, became a total loss. No lives

The stock market was dull yesterday and rather heavy Gold was weak, and closed at 143 a 143%.

as a general thing. Imported goods were steady, with a oderate inquiry, while domestic produce was generally rather easier. Groceries were without much change Cotton was unsettled and irregular. Petroleum was firm. On 'Change flour and meal were lower. Corn and oats were firmer. Pork was firmer. Lard was higher, and

The Extraordinary Revival of the Trade

and Progress of the Country.

The city of New York, in a commercial and financial point of view, is the pulse of the whole country, indicating its healthful or unhealthful condition, as the state is, in a great measure, the pulse of the body politic. If it beats languidly we know that the country is suffering; if with steady vigor, we learn that commerce is coursing through every part, unobstructed and full of vitality. While the war continued and the future was uncertain this city suffered less than many other parts, it is true, because we felt more the artificial stimulant which such a state of things always produces for a time. Still, the suspension of trade with the South was seriously felt everywhere, and New York, as the centre; necessarily suffered with the rest of the community.

Now that the war is over, and the South and North are being brought into harmonious union again through the wise restorative policy of President Johnson, the old channels of trade are opening once more with extraordinary promise. New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and all the other towns on the great rivers running through and bordering the South are at the present time experiencing a surprising revival of trade. In New Orleans it is very remarkable. We are informed by persons recently from that city that the levee and warehouses look much as they did in former times, crowded with bales of cotton and packages of merchandise, and alive with the noise of commerce. Nor is this returning prosperity confined to the Mississippi valley. The cities on the Atlantic seaboard, as Savannah and Charleston, and in the interior, as Richmond, Apousta and Atlanta, are all feeling it. In fact, it is running through numerous courses to every village and the remotest spots. One of the largest dry goods houses here informed us that the orders from some of these cities, and especially from Augusta, were unprecedented. The want of clothing of every description, and, in truth, of almost everything for the person, as well as for the house and farm, is general and urgent. Four years of war must have reduced the stock to a very low amount, notwithstanding what has been manufactured or imported through the blockade.

And the Southern traders are able to pay for what they order. This at first may astonish some people; but we are assured by the merchants from whom they purchase that they have the means. There must have been a considerable amount of money hoarded in the South as there always is in times of civil war. But the stock of cotton that remains in the hands of individuals is worth a large sum. Making every allowance for the depreciated value of the old stock, for the damage done on account ot not being able to obtain bagging and rope to put it in bales, and reducing the estimated amount on hand at the close of the war to a million and a quarter bales, which we believe is below the amount owned by individuals, the value would be equal at the present price to three millions of bales before the war. This enables the South to buy what it needs, and it is this that is giving, in a great measure, such an extraordinary impetus to trade in New York.

There is a remarkable increase of trade with the Western States also—greater, indeed, than was ever known before. We supposed it might be larger in amount of value, in consequence of the greatly enhanced price of articles, compared with the price in former times, but not arger in bulk or amount of materials. raised the question, and were informed by the largest house in the city that the demand in money value was very much greater and in the amount of materials fully equal to the most prosperous years heretofore.

When we look at this revival of trade in the old channels, and add to that the new and wonderful developments of wealth, within the period of the war, in the oil regions, in the mines of coal, iron and the precious metals, and in manufactures of various kinds, the unparalleled prosperity and promise of the future that peace brings, we must acknowledge with gratitude that we are the most favored nation

But nowhere is all this good seen and felt so much as in the city of New York, the heart and great commercial emporium of the whole contipent. Much earlier in the season than in former years, and before the summer season has closed, the hotels and boarding houses are filled with visitors who have come on business The merchants, dry goods houses and every class of tradesmen are aroused to activity, our columns are crowded with advertisements, and the whole city seems to be starting on a fresh and unprecedented career of prosperity. Evi dently a new and grand era of progress has

The Old World, which was astonished at the magnitude of our war and resources, and the results of them, will be no less surprised at the rapid and wonderful recuperative power of the country. It will be forced to acknowledge that both in peace and war we are the first nation on the globe. And with the grand destiny that lies before us this mighty city is fast progressing to be the metropolis of the world.

BEWARE OF A COAL PANIC.—The people should be on their guard against the endeavors of interested parties to create a coal panic, which the coal companies and speculators are very anxious should be got up, in order that prices may be advanced. The same attempts, with the cries of exorbitant demands of miners strikes, high rates of freight and lack of the facilities for transportation, are made every year, with more or less success. Last season, by these means, the price was run up to fourteen dollars a ton, and the poorer classes suffered greatly in consequence. The time has arrived for creating another panic, and we warn the public to beware of its influences. There is no reason for any sudden rise in the price of fuel. It is true that there has been a small falling off in the supply this season, as compared with last; but it must be borne in mind that the government demand has also diminished, and that hundreds of steam vessels that were last year engaged in coast service and on blockading stations, with fires continually burning, are now lying idle at the wharves. Our advice to consumers is to keep cool at present, and before the return of frost there will be plenty of coal to warm them, at reasonable prices.

The Great Political Race-Who Will

Since Andy Johnson's accession to Chief Executive office he has made himself the great man of the country. He is now, in fact as well as in name, the President of the whole United States. His policy and his speeches show that he fully appreciates thi high position, and is determined to administer the government so as to promote the best interests of the North and South alike. While all our other statesmen are more or less sectional, Andy Johnson is truly and consistently national. For this reason he has made such rapid progress in the respect and affection of the American people that no party has yet been able to overtake him. The politicians of both the republican and democratic schools feel that if they can but secure Andy Johnson they will secure everything, because all of his uni versal popularity will then be credited to their account. Impressed with this idea, they are all in hot pursuit of him; but thus far he has managed to keep decidedly ahead. This state of affairs does not arise from the fact that Andy Johnson is going too fast, but from the fact that the politicians are going too slow. The republicans are loaded down with the niggerheads, and the democrats are overweighted with the copperheads. They may puff and blow and get up steam, but until they can get rid of these impediments they cannot hope to overhaul Andy Johnson. They are tied to niggerheadism and copperheadism, like the Winooski and the Algonquin to a wharf, and their efforts to make a winning race are laborious but unsuccessful. The democrats seem to have adopted the

theory, originally broached by some highly imaginative brain, that because Andy Johnson was once a democrat he will stop by and by, wait for them to come up and surrender at discretion. We can see no signs of any such a conclusion to the race. If Andy Johnson was once a democrat he was also once a republican. Since he has entered the White House he has dropped all partisan affinities, and is now simply, solely, sincerely and completely the President. We have seen with what careful impartiality he has avoided the attempts made to induce him to discriminate in his official action between the North and the South, and it is quite improbable that he will be any the less impartial between the republicans and the democrats. He approves of both sections and of both parties so far as they are right, and he is ready to condemn either section or party so soon as it puts itself in the wrong. Under these circumstances the race is perfectly fair one. The party that reaches Andy Johnson's position first will win; but neither of them has the right to expect that Andy Johnson is going to turn back and run into the very arms of his pursuers. This truth, which we hold to be self-evident, suggests the remark that the winning party will probably be the one which first cuts loose from the heavy weight that drags it back and retards its progress. Observe Andy Johnson attentively and you will see that he has no niggerheadism and no copperheadism about him. This is the reason why he runs so well. So long as the republicans insist upon hauling Sambo along with them, and stop, every once in a while, to minister to his wants and do him reverence, they cannot catch Andy Johnson. So long as the democrats carry great lumps of copper in each pocket, the Chicago platform on their houlders and the Ben Wood faction hitched on behind, they have not the slightest chance of gaining the prize. Let both parties drop all their burdens, sever the connection between themselves and their impedimenta, and put forth their utmost energies, and they may run along as swiftly as Andy Johnson, and one of them may capture him before Merry Christ-

When we take out our telescope and examine the position of the racers with the most scrupulous attention we are able to report that, while Andy Johnson is ahead and two parties are nowhere, still the republicans have gained a trifle upon the democrats. The appointments made by President Johnson and the result of the Maine election may account for this slight but significant advance. There appears to be, also, a growing disposition upon the part of the republicans to let the negro take care of himself and push on more rapidly atter Johnson, and this of itself is an indication full of promise. The democrats, on the other hand, still stick to their burdens, except in this great State of New York, and here and there they are manufacturing more rope to tie themselves even more securely to the beavy weights that are pulling them back. It is not strange, therefore, that the republifront of their rivals, although they are still a long way behind Andy Johnson. The advantage they have secured is not very marked; it is scarcely observable by the naked eye, but yet it is an advantage, and every little tells in a race like this. If the republicans desire to win, let them be careful not to throw away the chances. At any moment the negro they are carrying may begin to cry for some thing or other-a vote, perhaps, or a free farm- and they will have to pause and nurse him while the democrats jog slong ahead. Or else Senator Sumner, acting as high priest, may call upon them to fall down and worship the ebony idol that he has set up, in which case the demo crats may beat them while they are on their knees. If the democrats persist in lugging so much copperheadism over the course, however, even these incidental delays will not avail them. Neither party can win unless it throws aside all partisan prejudices, kicks away all the old rubbishy partisan platforms, cuts the cords that bind it to all kinds of isms, takes the clear, level centre of the road and keeps step, like Andy Johnson, to the music of the Union We give both democrats and republicans this advice gratis. It makes no difference to us which of them wins. We have kept up with Andy Johnson thus far, and shall never let him get ahead of us upon the right road. If he should ever turn aside into forbidden paths that is another matter. The HERALD might then get ahead of him.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN CONNECTI-CUT .- On Monday, the 2d of October, they will have an election in Connecticut on the ques tion, pure and simple, whether the constitu tion of the State shall or shall not be so amended as to allow the right of suffrage to black men. Now, we do not pretend to know what the result will be, but we think it very probable that it will be against negro suffrage. If it shall so turn out, Greeley is right in supposing that it will considerably put back the

negro suffrage movement got up for the benefit of the Southern States. The approaching Connecticut election, therefore, will either give the radical abolition faction a powerful impulse or put them in the background and bring Andy Johnson's Southern policy into bolder relief than ever as the policy of the people. The test in Connecticut will be a test of great importance, in its solution, to the whole country.

Senator Sumner on the Rampage. We have recently been favored with a noble and patriotic speech by President Johnson, on the reorganization of the South, which has electrifled the whole country. We have also had a tirade from Thad Stevens, in which the whole nation is pictured as going to ruin, unless Sambo is magnanimous enough to step in and rescue it. We now have an essay from Senator Sumner, who, mounted on his "bay horse," makes a furious assault upon the President and his policy, and, in fact, everybody, except the blacks in the South. The very commencement of his speech indicates that he has been either asleep during the last three months, and has just awoke, or else he has been closeted all this time in some distant province preparing this essay. He is plainly ignorant of recent events, and has not heard of the great progress made by the Southern States in restoration. The rebellion, he declares, is not ended, nor slavery abolished. If he means by the former term Northern rebellion, he is not far out of the way; for it is very evident that a rebellion has commenced in the North, and has been inaugurated in Massachusetts, with Senator Sumper as high priest and prophet. This may account for the sudden transhipment of nigger troops from the South into that State, where they can at once suppress the rebellion before it assumes more formidable dimensions

It will be seen by the extracts from Mr. Sumner's speech which we publish elsewhere that he advises the adoption of the most extreme course. The negro is the burthen of his essay from the first to the last. His greatest fears are that he will not be the idol of the country in the future. The occasion which calls out these utterances is the assembling of the Massachusetts State Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and lay down a platform. Among the delegates elected was a colored clergyman from Boston; and, were it not for the fact that the speech was prepared beforehand, it might be inferred that the enthusiasm of the radical Senator over this ebony colleague was the cause of the extended reference to that race. He marks out the course for the radical faction to pursue, and declares "we must follow Congress in the present exclusion of all rebels from political power." To Congress he urges them to look, "which," he adds, "has plenary power over the whole subject." Having thus marked out the dangers which he imagines threaten the negroes, and the course to be pursued to protect them, he turns and lectures the President, directing him, with great gusto, to "follow Congress." In conclusion he declares that his course is fixed. Others may hesitate, but he will not. He is determined to fight it out if it takes the remainder of his life. The public now know his position, and just what the Jacobins intend to do. The President can also understand the nature of the opposition which he is to have arrayed against m in the next Congress. He can foresee the effort which will be made by the radicals in that body to delay the work of reconstruction, as well as to retain the country in an unsettled and uncertain state for some time to come. All this may be very pleasant to the radicals; but we imagine that it will not be very palatable to the taxpayers, when they come to see, as they will, that the success of the radical Jacobin policy will necessarily swell our debt to an enormous figure and increase largely their

GENERAL SLOCUM'S ACCEPTANCE-WEED AND GREELEY .- General Slocum, in setting forth the terms upon which he would accept the democratic nomination of New York for Secretary of State, may have had his doubts as to the acceptance of his platform by the late Albany Convention. He is clear, however, in his declaration that upon this platform being adopted by the democrats he will accept their nomination; and thus all doubt upon the subject is at an end. If Thurlow Weed, as charged by Greeley, arranged the time for our Democratic State Convention in advance of the republican for the purpose of securing the defeat of the latter, much has been rained to this end in the strong ticket and solid platform secured by the democrats. They have and the first pickings of principles and men, and they have so far improved their opportunity that the republicans must fall into line or be defeated.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS.—It will be seen, from the despatches of our correspondents accompanying the European gentleen who are on a tour of inspection among American railways—the Atlantic and Great Western in particular—that they had the good fortune to encounter a mishap at almost the threshold of their investigations. But as our accounts state that the entire party took the affair good naturedly, and as the head of the company, the largest and most heavy railroad constructor in the world, Sir Morton Peto, said the occurrence was the luckiest thing in the world, as it would enable him to prepare against such accidents for the future, the mishap may be regarded as a "blessing in disguise." The party seem to enjoy themselves vastly. They have been nearly surfeited and almost overcome with the feling that has attended their tour thus far; and the junketing will be kept up at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c. There is no doubt the party will learn much about this country they never knew before, and when they return home will be willing to concede that we are a great and a progressive people, and offer a stupendous leld for the investment of all the cash they have to spare.

THE MOZART DEMOCRACY .- It is given out that the Mozart democracy are shortly to have a grand mass meeting, at which they are to be addressed by the Hon. Fernando Wood, fresh from the Holy Land and "the other side of Jordan." We guess that this meeting comprehends the scheme of some sort of a bargain and sale between Tammany and Mozart, whereby the Hen. Fernando Wood, under cover of a convenient resignation of some member elect, may yet be run into Congress. The Hon. Ben says that "the masses now want his (the Hon. Fernando's) guidance more than ever;" and we

guees that a place in Congress is what they are driving at. The scheme suggested, however, involves certain dispensations of the city spoils among the "rings," which may be spoiled at Albany. Let us watch and wait.

THE HON. MASSA GREELET'S ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-In a letter to "the colored people of North Carolina" the Hon. Massa Greeley advises them to "be hopeful," "be patient," "be diligent," "be peaceful," &c., all of which is very good; but he has neglected to advise them to have faith in President Johnson's policy concerning them, inasmuch as he is walking in the footsteps of President Lincoln. Though Greeley has overlooked this important fact, we hope that the colored people of North Carolina will not forget it in their State Convention of the 29th inst. They will do well to bear in mind that President Johnson is not unmindful of their claims and interests in his policy of Southern reconstruction, and that in moving carefully, step by step, he is moving safely.

OLYMPIO THEATRE.—After a summer interregnum, which was devoted to renovating, decorating and otherwise making pleasant to the eye the interior of the establishment, the Olympic opened for the fall and winter season last night under the spirited management of Mrs. John Wood, whose capacity to cater well for the theatre going public has been long since established. The pieces chosen for the opening night were John Brougham's brilliant buriesque, Pocohontas, in which Mrs. Wood was as graceful and versatile as ever as the Indian Princess. The comedicta, The Captain of the Indian Princess. The comedicta, The Captain of the Watch, one of Planche's light and interesting pieces, pre-Watch, one of Planche's light and interesting pieces, pre-ceded the extravaganza. There was a very large audience present, and apparently a very well satisfied audience it was. The company is in the main a good one, embracing a fow new members who are very acceptable. The artistic additions to the theatre are quite attractive. The decorations of the auditorium are executed in excellent tasts. Many new scenes have been added to the ori-ginal stock, and a fresh drop curtain, with a Byronio history, contributes much to the beauty of the theatre. On the whole Mrs. John Wood's inauguration of her new season was in every respect prontitious.

THE BATEMAN CONCRETS.—The second of the "Bate nan Grand Concerts" took place at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, and was as well attended as on the oc-casion of the first appearance of the new artists. It was not our desire to analyze strictly the performance or relative merits of the performers in our report of the first concert. The fact is, that time is passed in which managers and speculators could import second rate singers and performers to this country and place them before the American people as "great" and "grand" take for granted the merits, powers and qualifications an artist; quite the reverse, for those having little or no success here have frequently only to go abroad to be sum of making a furor. Mile. Parepa comes to us with good vojce, superb method, and as a fine concert singer. A wonderful and great artist she is not. She lacks that A wonderful and great artist she is not. She lacks that great, passiona'e, dramatic power of expression without which no artist can be truly great. Nevertheless, Mile. Parepa is an artist of many powers and undoubted excelence. Mile. Parepa's first appearance at this concet gave us the Grand Scena, from Der Freischülz, in a praiseworthy manner. The 'Rightingale's Trill,' by Gans, a pretty little song, was rendered with telling effect, and, being encored, was gracefully responded to with Ardist's Il Bacie. Mr. Dannreuther is a paintaking, conscientious young pianist, and, with proper and judicious application, will take his rank amongst the best. We suggest to Mr. Dannreuther a more careful and discriminate use of the pedal; also in his selections, to be guided more by his musicianly instincts and coavictions than the fashion, which is to play something by Listz. Too many pianists take it for granted that anything with 'Papa Listz's' name attached as its composer must be good. We are therefore often compelled to tobrate the most indifferent performance of some of the worst of his transcriptions. There are so many beautiful, dreamy, delicious little etudes of Chopin, Hensett, songs of Mendelssohn and others, that would be much more acceptable and effective in the concert room, that the plants can never be at a loss to know from which te choose his or her repertoire. Herr Carl Ross, violinit, performed De Beriot's fundste de Balles. Herr Ross's art of bowing is good—his intonation is bad; but the grae, case and abandon with which he interpreted the Fundate proved that he is in the right path and will yet ross's art of bowing is good—his intonation is bad; but the grae, case and abandon with which he interpreted the Fundate proved that he is in the right path and will yet ross's art of bowing is good—his intonation is bad; but the grae, case and abandon with which he interpreted the fundate proved that he is in the right path and will yet ross's art of bowing is good—his intonation is bad; but the grae, case and ab great, passionate, dramatic power of expression without ease and abandon with which he interpreted the Pes-tan's proved that he is in the right path and will yet resch our most sanguine expectations. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, performed the magnificent over-ture in A. opus 7, by Rietz, in a masterly and well oca-ceived manuer, and was one of the most enjoyable fa-tures of the evening. The third concert will take place on Friday evening, September 15.

HERRMANN AT THE ACADEMY. -The extraordinary fini with which Herrmann mystifies and delights his audiescent at the Academy of Music more than justify the promises made for his new programme of wonders, which he has recently studied in the Orient. We have had from time to time many performers in this branch of art, exhibiting considerable merit, but none of them appoach Herrmann in the case, grace and perfection by which he makesthe eyes the fools of the other senses. Without any of the paraphernalia with which ordinary conjuders driver seat-tion from the feat to be performed, Herrmann does things by simple sleight of hand, that in a manner leaves ne op-portunity to conjecture how or by what agency they are accomplished. That this can be done quickly, clewily, absolutely, is all the evidence we have, and everyone feels that it would be idle to ask himself the question, how? Herrmann is undoubtedly the most talented presti-digitarian of the age, and his performances are among the most delightful and enjoyable at present in the city.

New Counterparts.—Counterfeits are increasing with such rapidity that in a short time the Treasury Depart ment will be forced to issue new descriptions of Tre-sury notes in order to save the public from imposition and the currency from chaos. A new imitation of the and the currency from chaos. A new imitation of the one dollar greenback has just been discovered, and counterfeit one hundred dollar compound interest notes, dated May, 1805, are as plenty as blackberries in season. They represent the genuine bill so closely that even those acquainted with the face of the legal note are puzzled to detect the spurious. The usual caution to the public to "lock out for them" might be extended to the detective officers in regard to the counterfeiters.

Another Railroad Disaster.

Between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning, as the midnight Washington express train was between Princeton and Trenton, it ran into the rear of the three P. M. freight train from Jersey City with such force as to smash up several of the freight cars, throw the baggage car of the Washington train on top of the engine tender and crush in the end of the first passenger car, instantly killing a soldier named Fr Church, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Ne ger car, instantly killing a molder named Frederick Church, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, who was standing on the front platform, and severely, if not fatally, injuring another passenger. The engine of the express train was somewhat injured. Many of the passengers were hurled from their seats by the shock of the collision, and sustained more or less contusions, but none of a serious nature. The collision appears to have been the result of culpable neglect on the part of some of the employes. It is stated that the freight train was behind time, and was in the act of going on to a turn-out to allow the express train to pass, and a red light was sent back to warn the approaching train; but the light not having been stationed a sufficient distance to the rear, or, as found impossible to check the train in time to prevent a collision. The six and half-past seven P. M. Washington trains for Jersey City came up soon after, and were delayed between two and three hours before the debris of the wrecked trains could be removed so as to allow them to pass.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL RUN OVER CASUALTY. - Coroner Wildey inquest at the Sixteenth precinct police station on the body of Julia McDonnell, a little girl nearly three years of age, whose death was the result of injuries by being run over by an ice cart driven by Michael Ryan. The parents of deceased live at 225 West Seventeenth street, whither the deceased was conveyed immediately after the occurrence. Ryan was arrested by the Sixteenth precinct police, but it appearing to the Coroner that the killing of the child was accidental the prisoner was discharged.

KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH & HATCHWAY. - John J. Cooper, the lad eight years of age, who fell through the hatchway of premises 631 Washington street, on the 9th instant, has since died from the effects of the injuries, at the residence of his parents, No. 651 Washington street. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DRAIN FROM SUNSTROKS.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest of the Thicaseth.

quest at the Thirteenth precinct station house, over the remains of John Flanigan, a laborer, who was sunstruck on Wednesday while at work in the lumber yard foot of Delancey street, East river, and subsequently died at the station house, whither he had been carried for medical

DROWNING CASUALTIES. - LAWRENCE Roe, a lad thirteen years of age, fell into the East river, of Blackwell's Island, and was drowned before be could be rescued.

Island, and was unbequently recovered and yesterday Coroner Wildey held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest at No. 38 Elizabeth street, over the remains of John Born, a lad ten years of Beekman street, East river. After the deceased prunsed into the water he came up under a fash car, and before he could be extricated death ensued from drowning.